obtained the floor for a few mements yesterday, there was a general curiosity in all parts of the house to see and hear him. He is short in stature, but stout and compact in figure, and when he spoke in clear, well-cut tones his voice was heard distinctly in all parts of the Opera House. There are fully a hundred speakers, it was said yesterday, who desire to speak on the "woman question," and it was hardly possible to reach a vote on it before Monday afternoon or

Tuesday.

One of the speakers who are opposed to the admission of the speakers who are opposed to the admis-sion of the women suggested that they should be heard by the Conference, and it is expected that a motion to that effect will be presented before the debate is closed. Among others who are expected to speak for the women are General Clinton B. Fisk, the Rev. Dr. Creighton are General Clinton B. Fisk, the Rev. Dr. Creighton and Judge Lacey, of the Wyoming Conference. Warner Miller is said to favor the amendment and many of the lay delegates were reported yesterday to be willing to admit the women delegates who have been elected to this Conference if the question of future women delegates is left to the Annual Conferences.

DR. LEONARD BEGINS THE SPEAKING.

After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. H. J. Liebhart and singing led by Dr. McCabe, Bishop Foss announced that the regular order of the day would now be taken up. Dr. Hunter presented a resolution intended to restrict the debate on the "woman question," and providing that the discussion should close at noon. This was laid on the table. The first man lucky nough to be recognized by the Bishop was the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of Ohio, who in his speech showed all the aggressive proposities which are peculiarly characteristic in church as well as national politics.

Dr. Leonard opened his remarks with the statement that he had received six anonymous letters. He had nothing startling or sensational to present to the Conference. Hence he did not speak under any fear of moval should be prove such an obstruction as Dr. uckley had been. He continued with a direct attack Buckley had been. He continued with a direct attack on Dr. Buckley, saying that the person who wrote the letter to the Doctor must be gratified to know that the obstruction had been removed and the light of his candle thoroughly quenched by Dr. Hughey, of St. Louis. He was interrupted by applause, and the Bishop once more called attention to the fact that the rules forbade ft.
DR. BUCKLEY'S POSITION REVIEWED.

Dr. Leonard continued his review of Dr. Buckley, quoting from one of his editorials in "The Christian Adrocate" on the admission of women and remarking that the Doctor was often clearer in his writing than in his peaking. He compared this editorial with the opinion advanced on the same subject by the Bishops, in their indress to the Conference. There was, he added, some-thing subtle in the Episcopal Address, when it stated that no definition of laymen would settle the question of the eligibility of women. He next referred to a point in Dr. Queal's address. He quoted Dr. Queal as

point in Dr. Queal's address. He quoted Dr. Queal as having said that he was a member of the first committee appointed to consider the admission of men as laymen, and that the word "male" had been added to that committee's report as a rider, with the intention of defeating the bill. This Dr. Leonard said was interpreted as an admission in favor of the women's side of the question. This brought Dr. Queal to his feet to ask the privilege of making an explanation. It was grented, and he said that Dr. Leonard had misrepresented him. He added:

I did say that the word male was added to the report of that first committee of 1868, and I thought at the time that it was to defeat the purpose of the report for the admission of laymen, but I was afterward informed, and I so suited in my address, that it simply represented a principle of the Church. Dr. Leonard's interpretation is

that the rider being placed in the report gave the women the right of admission as laymen. There are many on this floor to-day who would not have been in this body at all had they not received the votes of the women in the Lay Electoral Conference. I am surprised at some of the subtle instructions of the Episcopacy on this point. If we are to be consistent in excluding women now, we must go back and take up the foundation of lay delegation haid in 1808. The plan of the present lay delegation was not submitted to the annual conferences. The plan was made in every jot and tittle by the General Conference without any reference to the annual conferences at all. my reference to the annual conferences at all.

DEFENDING THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Miley, whose slow and deliberate manner of speech strongly contrasted with the style of his immediate predecessor, made light of many of the argu-ments of the opponents of the committee's report, therecterizing some of their inferences and conclusions as preposterous and absurd.

J. R. Day, of Newburg, said that he recognized he adaptability of women for an ever-widening series of occupations; but he believed that the hour was not the admission of women to the law-making pet for the admission of women to the law-making lody of the Methodist Church, because the great mass if the Church had not yet voted upon the question. It is question to question the quoted provious speakers, among them Dis. Wheeler and Queal, to prove that it was not in the minds of the Conference which passed the law creating lay delentes that the term would ever be extended to include romen; and added that he, himself voted upon the same question, in the same Conference of 1872. He said he was not a lawyer, but had friends who were; and he mew that in every court of the land a law is interpreted by its obvious intent.

"Another remarkable phase of this question," said is, "is that the right and title of women to a seat in his Conference are argued from the definition of a single rord. Since the language is constantly growing and hanging, it is impossible to found a system or a billosophy upon any fixed set of terms. Even in the King James Version of the Bible, one-fifteenth

hilosophy upon any fixed set of term he King James Version of the Bible, I the words are already obsolete. Yet

hilosophy upon any fixed set of terms. Byen in he King James Version of the Bible, one-fitteenth if the words are already obsolete. Yet upon the inerpretation of a single word we propose to effect the lost stupendous piece of church legislation in the fistory of Christendom." He advised the delegates to emember that they were only a very small part of the thurch, and that there was left just as good material to fill three or four more General Conferences.

"Again," said he. "if you admit women to this body fou decrease by so much the representation of the hen, of whom there are not now too many in proportion to the clergymen. As it is we have not enough awyers and Senators and business men and we don't want to lose one of them. The change would weaken he force of lay representation. Isn't it true that the somen have not so much valuable practical experience as have business men! If the Church decrease admission of women, I think they should be an added three, not a supplanting one. We need to go slow, and hould discuss this matter in our annual conferinces. We have conferences all over the world, we tave a tremendous husiness now on hand, and we hould not be rushed by sentimentality to such hasty egislative action."

PLEADING FOR THE WOMEN. General Hurst, of Ohio, presented the case of the romen in an exceedingly able and witty way. He poke from a text-this passage from the Discipline The General Conference holds that in all matters onnected with the election of lay delegates, by the ford layman shall be understood all members of the burch not members of the General Conference." ound in this an absolutely legal proof of the eligibund in this an absolutely legal proof of the eligibity of the women, and wittily pictured the progress of the women in official life, and the ultra-conservatives who met each new demand for the women with he assertion that it was illegal. All such objections, esaid, would be met by the liberal element by simily reading the passage which he quoted. General Hurst was applauded at one point, and this aused a reiterated request from the Bishop to refrain rom hand-clapping, as it was against the miss. Said e: "I suppose it is impossible to control the muscles of the diaphragm to prevent laughter, but the muscles of the diaphragm to prevent laughter, but the muscles of the arms and hands can be castly controlled." The teneral proceeded to say:

What is the logic of the Episcopal Address, and the reguments of those in favor of this protest? It leads in-

reguments of those in favor of this protest? It leads in-pitably to the conclusion that the action of this body in 872 was unconstitutional, and that every General Con-serned since 1872 has been an illegal and unconstitulonel body. With all reverence be it said, the Epia-opacy do not interpret the law for us or for the Church. his is the Supreme Court of the Methodist Church, and the decisions are absolute and unquestioned.

THE CHURCH STILL HAS A CONSTITUTION.

Professor C. J. Little, of Syracuse University, intro-nced himself as "the old brother who believes that e Methodist Church still has a constitution," took exspacen to Dr. Flood's remark that "the women are bready in ," saying that a disquelified person is never lassed as "in" a body until his or her certificate of lection is granted. In further reference to Dr. Flood, e remarked that the first miracle had been repeated, the woman having been taken out of our side while

be men were asleep." (Laughter.) The two-fold question should have been put at the mnual Conferences, whether or not delegates to the mutal Conferences, whether or not delegates to the teneral Conference should be elected, and whether or of they should include both sexes. The term "lay elegation," he maintained, was the one to be defined ere, and not the term "lay member," and it should ere, and not the term "lay member," and it should evenderstood as it was in 1871, when there was not awoman delegate in the United States. He held, too, hat the question before the house was not one of romen's rights, but of men's rights. He went on to ketch the history of the off-mentioned act of 1872, saming that the statute was properly not a binding tatute, nor a law of the Church at all, owing to an aformality in its passage. He closed with an appeal of the Conference not to set the buriful example of randing as an "old fogy" an honest defender of the onstitution.

randing as an "old fogy" an honest defender of the onstitution.

Dr. Jacob Rothweiler, of the Central German Conbrence, apole briedly. If Mr. Hurst were arguing efore the Supreme Court of Ohio, said Dr. Rothweiler, a would insist that the clause of the Discipline upon them he had laid so much stress, the clause which sciared that the term "laymen" embraced both men and women, referred only to a specific point, and had be general application. He said he had been a memor of the General Conferences as far back as 1853, and now that every law of that body must be interpreted wits intention. Then he enlarged upon the greatness it he Methodist Church, and urged that, as the laws tade by the General Conference governed the Church il over the world, no precipitate schem should be been.

liken.

Dr. Neely, of Philadelphia, succeeded in getting the sor, and he advanced business a stage by moving this mendment: "I move to amend the report of the munittee by adding these words:

But since there is great interest in the question and nee the Church generally should be consulted in regard such an important matter, therefore,

Resolved, That we submit to the Annual Conferences the roposition to amend the Sacond Restrictive Rule by add

responsition to amend the Second Restrictive Rule by add-ag the words " and said delegates may be men or women" fuer the words " two lay delegates for an Annual Confer-

the state of the second second

ence," so that it will read, "nor of more than two lay delegates for an Annual Conference, and said delegates may

Dr. Paxton seconded the amendment. An attempt was made to have it laid on the table but in vain. The chairman, however, said that he would not atrictly enforce the rule that only the amendment should now be spoken to. Dr. Graham, of Troy, said he would present the views of a plain Methodist preacher. These were, in effect, that they should listen four years for the voice of the Church and not rashly admit the women at this time. He said he was not opposed to the admission of women but it was better to "go slow."

A PARODY ON A NURSERY RHYME. L. M. Shaw, of the Des Moines Conference, a law-yer, prefaced his speech by announcing that he had been two days trying to obtain the floor, and that his wife, who was in the gallery, would at once telegraph home that he was happily saved from inhis wife, who was in the gairry, would at one telegraph home that he was happily saved from insanity. He made a good speech from the legal point of view, his first point being made on the Hishops he said, had declared against the admission of women because there was no statutory provision for such action, and he argued in favor of their admission because there was no statute excluding them. "We call in question the conclusions of our Bislories," he said, "not their motives, which we judge in all love and charity. There is only one Church that takes its opinions directly from its Bishops, and those opinions come ex cathedra.

"The law," he went on, "failing to admit negroes and Chinese by specific authority, admits them by necessary implication; and it should follow the same course with the women. Why was not Brother Potts excluded? He is the first totally deaf man that ever sought admission to the General Conference, and his admission excluded some man not deaf. How would it sound to read: Suffer little male children to come unto me?' (Loughter.) When I was a boy, this rhyme was familiar one:

"A sea-horse is a sea-horse

When you see him in the boy.

A bay horse then is he."

"Everywhere but in the General Conference a woman is regarded as a layman, and so you might

"Everywhere but in the General Conference a woman is regarded as a layman, and so you might parody the rhyme in this way; " 'A woman is a layman

Wherever she may be;
But in the General Conference
A lay-woman is she."
A GLOWING ARGUMENT FOR THE REPORT.
Dr. Frank M. Bristol, of the Rock River Conference. who is pastor of Grace Church, Chicago, made a glowd effective argument in favor of adopting the re-He said in part:

port. He said in part:
We have to come to the General Conference to hear
Methodist women defended and eulogized. I know not
how they treat women in Kansas or Iowa, but in Illinois we hold them in all reverence and high esteem. To ulogize them would be to paint the illy and to perfume the rose. I have not yet been able to reach that sub-limated and sersted condition in which I can consider the parallel between women and sawmills in Massachusetts, indicated in Dr. Hamilton's address yesterday. We have been warned that there is a subtle suggestion in the Bishops' Address. I have no doubt of it, and I have no doubt that subtle inanity is the only quality that should be allowed to appear in a quadrennial address. is not one of excluding women, but of including them.

Is it possible that Dr. Hamilton does not know that the Is it possible that Dr. Hamilton does not show that not Church and the constitution do not die, and that it is not necessary to have a resurrection of the dead in order to settle the question of the intent of this enactment corroling laymen? Again, to say that we are the Church is to attempt to exercise despotic power. We cannot snatch from the 700,000 men and the 1,400,000 women that the control of the Church their power without sampling the nembers of the Church their power without sapping the

very foundations of the Church.
Some say, " why not submit this question to the Church? Others answer that the admission of women would be defeated if such a reference were made. But I am one of those who want just this thing done. I expect to see women become members of a General Conference. 1 yield to none in admiration of the high qualities and member of my own delegation; but I do not want to see any woman admitted until her eligibility is guaran-teed. This General Conference cannot give the guarantee, for if it has power to interpret the women in, the next General Conference will have equal power to guarantee them out. The question should be referred to the Annual

Dr. Hamilton rose to allege that he had been square-ly misrepresented by Dr. Bristol, and made a short explanation of the words really used by him on the mercing day. evious day. Alden Speare, a lay delegate, said in part:

I favor the amendment with all my powers, with all my thoughts. I believe in women, as I believe in my mother, my wife, or my sister, but I don't want my wife or anybody else's wife here, unless she comes here legally

or anjood cases whe here, the president of Albion and squarely.

Louis R, Fiske, of Michigan, the president of Albion College, appealed to politics to find instances of justicable progress. The election of the President, he said was not at first a popular one, but if any electoral college should have put James G. Blaine or Mr. St. John into the Presidential chair, or anybody else on the face of the earth except Grover Cleveland, he was sure that the result would have been a civil war all over this country.

this country.

LIVELY SALIZES IN THE DEBATE.

From this point to the hour for adjournment the time of the Conference was spent in a lively and pleasant manner by the most secular-like scene that has yet interrupted the gravity and decorum of the Conference. Dr. Buckley must bear the direct responsibility of the interiode, though primarily it was to be traced to Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut. When Dr. Fiske

or iter, sain he, who desire to be heard upon this all-important question." He then put his suggestion in the form of a motion.

Dr. Buckley did not think that the day and the hour were the best that could be selected, though he agreed that the necessity of bounding the flow of elegatence was indisputable. Said he: "At previous conferences some questions have been debated until the interest in them has finally declined. For instance, on one occasion, out or 400 members only 203 were in their seats at the vote, and there was actually a doubt as to whether there was a quorum."

The chairman here interrupted Dr. Buckley to tell him that as Governor Lounsbury had made his motion in the middle of a debate, it required general consent in order to be entertained.

"You didn't tell Governor Lounsbury that when he spoke," returned Dr. Buckley. The chairman explained that the situation was new to him, and he had not known how to deal with it, so had to consult with his colleagues. "Is there general consent to the motion!" he asked.

"No," said Dr. Buckley, "I decline to give my consent to this motion, and I'll speak on the main question." As might have been expected, this announcement caused considerable surprise to all the poor asplrants who had been striving for two days to "catch the Speaker's eye." There was an absolute hush of general consternation, which was broken by Governor Lounsbury, who called out: "I made the motion on consultation with Dr. Buckley and Dr. Hamilton, and they both agreed to it."

"Correct," calmly replied Dr. Buckley, who was now making his way out to the aisle, in order to reach the place that had been made the rostrum during the debate. At last some one was found to voice the common feeling. Dr. W. McElroy, of Illinois, objected. He did not think it fair that Dr. Buckley should speak, as he had already made an address on the main question.

Dr. Buckley-But not on the smeatment.

The Chairman—An amendment has been offered and he has a right to speak.

The Chairman-Au amendment has been offered and he

as a right to speak.
POINTS OF ORDER RAISED.

Dr. Hamilton next tried to get at the defects from the standard of Lounsbury. He said: Dr. Buckley has spoken on a matter that was raised by mmon consent; and he has taken advantage of his privi-

lege to get the floor.

"Points of order" came dotting in from various points of the house. Meanwhile Dr. Buckley, with his zerenity yet unruffled, had attained the goal he had been traiting for. He arrived at the end of the orchestrasiste, and pointing to the wooden box used by the speakers of small physical stature, he said in an aside: "Put down that block please. Let them find out what they want to be at."

Dr. Swindells thought he had found a dart that would pierce between the joints of the champion's harness and he hurled it. Dr. Buckney had announced that he intended to speak on the main question and had got the floor on that understanding.

The Chairman-Whatever his intention was, he is or

The Chairman—Whatever his intention was, he is on the floor in order, and we shall see when he proceeds whether he has a right to speak. Dr. Buckley!

But there was no inclination on the part of the other members to give way, and a storm of angry voices protested. Dr. Flood, who was sifting just beside the position held by Dr. Buckley, made a quiet remark to him. Dr. Buckley retorted tartly: "I know my own business, sir; I know what I'm about."

The chairman next said that the secretary, Dr. Buckley spoke. Would Dr. Buckley allow that statement to he made?

Dr. Buckley—I will not, sir.

The din was resumed, and in a constant rap-rap-rap-

The din was resumed, and in a constant rap-rap-rap the chairman's gavel kept time to the chorus of protests, questions and repartee. Dr. Buckley sat down on the orchestra partition, with his back turned to the stage waiting for the clouds to roll by.

DR. BUCKLEY REFUSES TO YIELD.

A point of order that Dr. Buckley had got the flo when he was standing away from his own seat was not well taken. At last a lay brother, William H. Crane, of St. Louis, found another one in the same line, a new and oriiginal one; it was that Dr. Buckley was sitting in the Missouri delegation when he got

Allow me to explain. The Missouri delegation is short one man, and by a unanimous vote of the members present

Suberia! See. Kennan's first illustrated. paper in the May Century

I was saked and invited to sit in the seas of that one until THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

The Missouri Delegation—Yes, sir.

Dr. Buckley—Then I ask the chair to rule whether to all intents and purposes I was not in my seat.

Another point of order was drowned out in the hubblib, and a motion to adjourn was made and seconded and supported by cries of "Yest Yest".

The Chairman—A motion to adjourn capact be made.

The Chairman—A motion to adjourn cannot be made when a member is on the floor.

Dr. Buckley—I desire to ask a decision of the chair on this question: whether or not a speaker, about to address the assembly, having obtained the floor, and having been ruled in order, whether or not such a speaker who finds himself misropresented by cries from the floor, impeaching his motives and conduct, has a right, prior to beginning his speech, to explain these motives.

The Chairman—Your inquiry is not in order. You can't stop in the middle of a speech to make an explanation.

Dr. Buckley—I asked the chair a question. I had not begun to make a speech.

egun to make a speech.

The Chairman—The Conference is now adjourned by exptration of time. (Much merriment.)
Dr. Buckley stepped down from his wooden box and went among his brethren, with just the suspicion of a smile of triumph.

THE IVY CITY RACES ENDED. CLOSE OF A SUCCESSFUL MEETING-LIST OF THE

CLOSE OF A SUCCESSFUL MEETING—LIST OF THE WINNERS.

Washington, May 4.—The closing day of the spring meeting of the National Jockey Club was as beautiful as could have been desired. The meeting has been an entire success financially. The winners were Patrocles, Sam Brown, Sam Harper, jr., Richmond and Wellington. Is was stated to-day that Emery & Co. had sold Singleton and Matins to Walbaum.

The first race was six furlongs for three-year-olds and entered the latest match in meeting: nurse 2500. The betting

and Matins to Walbaum.

The first race was six furlongs for three-year-elds and opward, beaten at this meeting; purse \$500. The betting was \$2.1.2 to 1 against Patrocles; 4 to 1 against Marcon; 5 to 1 against Le Loges, Bendigo and Queen of Elizabeth; 7 to 1 against Vallant; 20 to 1 against Jubilee; 40 to 1 against each Thriftless, Vists, Ban Box and Seed Tick, and 100 to 1 against the Pisa gelding. Patrocles ran to the lead and finished winner by a length, Bendigo second, a haif length in front of Marcon, third. Time, 1:15.1.2. French pools paid \$40.90.

The second race was one mile; purse, \$50. The betting was 1 to 2 on Sam Brown, 5 to 11 against each Orlando and Clay Pate, 7 to 1 against Nellie B., 15 to 1 against King B., and 20 to 1 against Nellie B., 15 to 1 against King B., and 20 to 1 against Romance. Sam Brown finished winner a length and a half ahead of Orlando, second, a length in front of Nellie B., third. Time, 1:40. French pools paid \$3.45.

The third race was a purse of \$500; seven furlongs. Sam Harper, jr., was the favorite at \$25, against the field at \$20. The betting was 6 to 5 against Sam Harper, jr., is to 1 against Voice, 10 to 1 against voice, bligates hand Golden Reel, 30 to 1 against voice, bligates hand golden Reel, 30 to 1 against voice, bligates hand golden Reel, 30 to 1 against voice, bligates hand golden Reel, 30 to 1 against voice, bligates hand golden Reel, 30 to 1 against voice, bligates hand golden Reel, 30 to 1 against voice, bligates had golden Reel, 30 to 1 against voice, bligates had golden Reel, 30 to 1 against voice, bligates had golden Reel, 30 to 1 against voice.

4 to 1 against Vance, 5 to 1 against Volta, 10 to 1 against each Klamath and Golden Reel, 30 to 1 against Sam Keene, 40 to 1 against Subaltern and 50 to 1 against each Nina and Hawley. Sam Harper, jr., ran to the frent, finishing winner by two lengths, Golden Reel second, five lengths ahead of Sam Keene, third. Time, 1:29. French

each, with \$300 added; one and one-eighth miles. In the pools Richmond sold at \$25 against the field at \$16. The pools Richmond sold at \$25 against the best at a betting was 1 to 2 on Richmond. 2 1-2 to 1 against St. Valentine, 12 to 1 against St. oker, 20 to 1 against P. Thomas and 100 to 1 against ia. Richmond finished winner by a head, Vosburg and, three lengths ahead of Ten Booker, third. Time,

:56 1.2. French pools paid \$7 05.

The fifth and last race was a free handlesp steeplechase; purse of \$500; the steeplechase course. Bob Miles sold in the auction pools at \$25, against the field at \$18. The betting was 7 to 10 on Bob Miles, 2 1-2 to 1 against John Henry, 8 to 1 against Elphin, 10 to 1 against Will Davis, and hurt his jockey, Delany. Wellington won by three lengths, Bob Miles second, six lengths ahead of John Henry, third. Time, 4:17. French pools paid \$152.

THE RACES AT NASHVILLE. Nashville, May 4.—First race—Golightly went under the wire a winner by a head, Tam O'Shanter second, Jim ave third. Time, 1:171-2. Post odds—2 to 1 Tam Nave third. Time, 1:171-2. Post odds-2 to 1 Tam O'Shanter, 3 to 1 Brigamette, 5 to 1 Golightly, 6 to 1 Jim Nave, 4 to 1 Lisland, 15 to 1 Duett.

Second race-One mile, Tudor was an easy w Frederica second, Comedy third. Time, 1:43. odds-15 to 1 Comedy, 15 to 1 Surprise, even money Fred-erica, 3 to 1 Tudor, 20 to 1 Elyton, 3 to 1 Winslow. Third race—One mile.—Little Minch won, with Marshal

Luke second, Wary third. Time, 1:55. Post odds-Even money Little Minch and Wary, 30 to 1 Headlight, to 1 Marshal Luke. Fourth race-Pive furlongs.-Kee-Vee-Na first, Long

Fish second, Fan King third. Time, 1:04. Post odds— 2 to 1 Monita Hardy and Fan King, 7 to 1 Kee-Vee-Na, 2 to 1 Long Fish, 15 to 1 Hub S.

Fifth race—Six furlongs.—Kermesse was the winner,
McFariand second, Biddy Bowling third. Time, 1:16 3-4.

Post odds—3 to 4 Kermesse, 2 to 1 Dudley Oaks, 7 to 1

Jennic McFariand, 4 to 1 Becky B., 6 to 1 Quotation,
S to 1 Biddy Bowling, 15 to 1 Duhme.

THE DWYERS BUY SOME FINE YEARLINGS. Lexington, Ky., May 4.—The seventeenth annual sale of Elmendorf yearlings, the property of Dan Swigert, took

place to-day at his farm, six miles from the city. The six celts, the last of the get of the celebrated Virgil, were secured by the Dwyer Brothers. Ferty-two head brought \$39,050, an average of \$650. The Dwyer Brothers bought the following colts: Bay (brother to Dry Monopole) by finished speaking the Governor got the floor and suggested the advisability of limiting the debate and having it concluded say at noon on Monday. The reason he urged was that a full vote was desirable, and that would be more certain if the matter were not unduly protracted. "I should like it to be determined even on lick;" said be, "but there are, I know, still many who desire to be heard upon this all-important question." He then put his suggestion in the form of a motion. Fife, by Alarm, \$2,000.

AN ASSIGNEE HELD FOR TRIAL Mr. Gruber, a lawyer, representing the creditors of a bankrupt dry-goods merchant, Ephraim Berlowitz, yea-terday secured the arraignment at Jefferson Market of terday secured the arraignment at Jefforson Market of Philip Bernstein, of No. 17 Beskman place, the assignee of Berlowitz, to answer the charge of smalling \$2.000 on January 18, 1884. When Berlowitz failed in his busi-noss on September 18, 1883, he had Bernstein appointed as the assignee for his cetate, and to escape imprison-ment field to Canada. He has since remained there, wait-ing for Bernstein to make a settlement with the creditors, that it would be safe for him to return. Falling to came nervous and wrote to his creditors who strengthened his fears that he was being defrauded by his trustee. Rerlowitz then placed the matter in the nands of Gruber. He charged that Bernstein had obtained \$2,000 from B. Wertheim, with whom it had been left for safe keeping by Berlowitz, and that Beinstein had appropriated the money. Justice Ford held Eernstein for further examination in \$5,000 ball, and adjourned the case to May 28, when it will be heard by Justice Smith at Essex Market

Rumors were amost in Jersey City yesterday that the Board of Public Works had been indicted. Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, foreman of the Grand Jury, has been engaged for two or three weeks in making a personal investiga-tion of the affairs of the Board, and it is said that he has made some startling discoveries, which will soon be made public. It is a matter of common notoricty that the affairs of the Board for several years have been conducted in a loose and corrupt manner, and Mayor Cieveland has made porsistent but unavailing efforts to check the ex-travagance and corruption by the use of his veto power, but his vetoes were overridden in the majority of cases. Just what the foreman of the Grand Jury has uncarthed cannot be ascertained at present. It is known, however, that pay-rolls have been passed containing the names of men who did no work and who were merely pollucal heelers. Just what the foreman of the Grand Jury has uncarring

IS IT A PRACTICAL JOKE 1

A story was printed yesterday that ex-Senator Frederick A story was printed yesterday that ex-Senator Prederick S. Gibbs and John C. Phelps, son of E. R. Phelps, had obtained from B. F. Gerding, of Wall-st., s150 by false pretenses. It was alleged that the elder Phelps had horrowed that amount from Lawyer Clapp, a friend of Gerding, the latter indorsing Phelps's note for it. Before the payment became due so the story runs, Phelps gave the money to Gerding to be deposited till the note matured. Gibbs and the younger Phelps called on Gerding, said that the elder Phelps needed the money, and Gerding, eave it, taking Gibbs's check for the amount. Gerding, said that the elder Pheips needed the money, and Gerding gave it, taking Gibbs's check for the amount, drawn on the North River National Bank. When the check was presented payment was refused, on the ground that there was no cash to the credit of Gibbs. When Gerding catled on Gibbs the latter said it was a mistake paid g50 in cash and gave another check for \$110, the \$10, Cibbs plained, being for Garding's trouble. This second choose was returned marked "No good." Then Mr. Gerding placed the matter in Lawyer Cispp's hands to take criminal proceedings against Gibbs.

take criminal proceedings against Globs. Ex-Senator Gibbs said last evening that there was no explanation to make. truth in the story. Friends of ex-Senator Gibbs believe that the real truth is that Gibbs has been endeavoring to play a practical joke, of which he is very fond, and that in is instance the tables have been turned on him. DR. DOUGLAS SERIOUSLY ILL.

DR. DOUGLAS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Dr. John H. Douglas, who was General Grant's physician, is now lying seriously ill at a private hospital, No. 33 West One-hundred-and-sixtleth-st, and little hope is entertained for his recovery. At the time of General Grant's illness, he hegiceted his practice to attend the dying patriot. About two weeks before General Grant died Dr. Douglas was taken with vertigo, owing to exhaustion, and that trouble has never left him. Since then he has always needed assistance while walking.

For his attendance on General Grant at one time Dr. Douglas received \$2.500, and at another time General Grant asked him for his bill, and paid \$1,000 on account. After the General's death. Colonel Grant asked Dr. After the General's death Colonel Grant asked Dr.

Douglas for his bill, and received one for \$4,500, less
the \$1,000 on account. The bill was paid, and, later,
Mrs. Grant gave Dr. Douglas \$5,000 as a bequest from

General Grant.

"Have you seen my wife!" asked Smith, who was hurrying through the street. "By George!" he excaimed in the next breath, "there goes her huate around the corner now. She can't be a great way off."

—(Bosion Transcript.

SIGNS OF DEMOCRATIC DISCONTENT.

THE "PREMIER'S" EFFORTS TO RUSH THE BILL TEROUGH MEET WITH OPPOSITION—DEMOCRATS NOT SO BAGER FOR TARIFF REFORM-FORCIBLE SPEECERS AGAINST

THE BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There are signs of discontent on the Democratic side of the House, arising from a determination said to have been expressed by Messrs. Mills, Scott and other tariff reform leaders to force the "Dark-Lantern" bill to s final vote before giving way to any other public business. It is asserted that an effort will be made in the caucus next week to reach an understanding to that effect, but this does not seem probable. The temper of the House is decidedly hostile to such a course. The fact that the direful forebodings of disaster expressed by the President in his free-trade message at the beginning of December have not been realized, despite the failure of the Democratic majority down to this time to confront a condition," is partly responsible, doubtless, for the equanimity with which many members of that party in the House regard the slow progress of "tariff reform." Their eagerness is not so impetuous in May as it was in December. Bilis and reports on the private calendar were in order to-day, but "Premier" Mills insisted that the tariff debate should continue instead. Mr. Taulbee, a Kentucky free-trade

insisted that the tariff debate should continue instead. Mr. Taulbee, a Kentucky free-trade Democrat, objected, because the private calendar is already overloaded, and he thought that persons having just claims against the Government should have a hearing at least before the only tribunal to which they can appeal. He therefore persisted in demanding the regular order. On a division he was defeated by a marrow majority of seven votes, and as less than a quorum had voted, he demanded the yeas and mays, which were called. It required considerable effort and much persuastion for Mills and his heutenants to hold their ground, but they succeeded by a majority of seventeen in a total vote of 198. There were 127 absentees nearly forty per cent of the entire membership of the House.

Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, opened the debate with a forcible speech against the bill. He could not understand why a measure which is ostensibly designed to reduce the revenue and remove the barden of taxation from the "necessaries of life" should retain a purely revenue duty on sugar which amounts to a tax of about one dollar percapita. Mr. Caswell favors, as do many other Republicans, a reduction of the duty on sugar to a rate which will yield barely sufficient revenue to indemnify domestic producers and encourage the American sugar growing industry. Mr. Caswell represents a Western district in which agriculture is the chief industry. It is part of a State which some of the free trade leaders, including one or two members of the Administration, profess to believe can be carried by Mr. Cloveland on the free-trade platform laid down in his message. They will be wiser next November, in that respect, if in none other, unless Mr. Caswell and other well-informed Wisconsin Republicans are greatly mistaken. Mr. McDonald, one of the new Democratic free-traders from Minnesota, delivered a speech in favor of the bill. Mr. McDonald was born in Scotland, but came to the United States before he was old though to realize the biessings of free

in favor of the bill. Mr. McDonald was born in Scotland, but came to the United States before he was old enough to realize the biessings of free trade and Dundee wages.

The next speaker also is a foreign-born American citizen, and he also halls from Wisconsin. Mr. Guenther represents the district which was represented in the last Congress by Edward S. Bragg, a Democratic free-trader who received a majority of about 4,000 in 1884. In 1886, Mr. Guenther, a stanch Republican Protectionist, carried the same district by a majority of more than

majority of about 4,000 in 1884. In 1886, Mr. Guenther, a stanch Republican Protectionist, carried the same district by a majority of more than 3,000 over a Cleveland-Vilas free-trade Democratic candidate. Mr. Guenther's speech against the Mills bill to-day was a strong and forcible one, which is highly praised by such men as McKinley, Reed and other opponents of the measure, and which must have made the solitary Democratic representative from the Badger State, Mr. Hudd, feel more lonesome than ever.

The debate was closed by ex-Lieutenant-General Wheeler, of Confederate fame, in a tedious speech in support of the bill. General Wheeler, of Alabama, is a millionaire cotton planter, and of course he is extremely anxious not only that such necessaries of life as cotton ties and cotton bagging should be placed on the free list, but that wages shall be reduced so as to make the growing of cotton more prefitable. General Wheeler is an amiable gentleman, and his speech to-day showed that he is thoroughly in earnest.

A COMING SCRAMBLE FOR PRECEDENCE. PRECARIOUS STATE OF THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS AT

WASHINGTON, Washington, May 4 (Special).—Many of the Democrats in the House fully realize the danger that the majority will be guilty of a more contemptible failure than ever before, unless, to use the language of Mr. Dombey's sister, they of the important measures reported by committees or sent to the House by the Senate will remain in a comatose condition until after the Presidential a comatose condition until after the Presidential election. The friends of some of these measures are alive. The foldahoma boomers are extremely active; the friends of the bill to refund the Pacific Railroad indebtedness are anxious; members of the Commerce Committee insist that part, at least, of their work shall receive consideration. Pressure from these and other directions resulted in some discussion of the prospects of different measures by the House Committee on Rules, today, but no conclusion was reached.

As to every measure of importance aside from the general appropriation bills, and perhaps the Tariff bill, the situation, as heretofore stated in The Tribune, is extremely precarious. It is

Tariff bill, the situation, as heretofore stated in THE TRIBUNE, is extremely precarious. It is well understood that two weeks of June will be virtually a recess so far as measures are concerned, which will provoke much opposition. Moreover, most of the conventions to nominate Democratic candidates for Congress will be held within the next eight weeks, and members who count on a renomination will be obliged to devote more or less time to their own political interests. Twelve general appropriation bills remain to pass the House, and the Senate has declared that it will pay no attention whatever to a general appropriation bill received less than ten days before the adjournment of the session. To one who takes these and other matters into account, there seems, adjournment of the session. To one who takes these and other matters into account, there seems, therefore, to be a fair prospect of a wild scramble for precedence among the different committees and the active friends of different measures.

THE STANDARD INQUIRY ENDED TEMPORARILY. Washington, May 4.-George Rice, of Marietta, Ohio, in the investigation of the House Committee on Manufactures into the Standard Oil Company, to-day produced statements showing the differences in tariff rates on coal oil and cotton seed oil on Missouri Pacific and the Queen and Crescent Railroads, The Louisville and Nashville Railroad officials had absintely refused to give witness rates south from Nashville and he was obliged to ship it in a roundabout way and pay a heavier tariff than other dealers. For the past five or six years he has received letters from persons buying oil of him in which they complained that they had been threatened by the Standard Oil Company for purchasing oil from him. A number of these letters were next put in evidence. Their gen these letters were next put in evidence. Their general tenor was that the Standard had either reduced or threatened to reduce temporarily the prices of oil below the cost of production wherever merchants bought oil from Mr. Rice. One sontenue in a letter read: "Chess, Carley & Co. are threatening to ruin us in business if we don't stop selling oil." The compittee then adjourned. It cannot be stated as yet whether the inquiry will be resumed or not.

CLOSE OF THE JACKSON INVESTIGATION. Washington, May 4 (Special).-The sub-committee of the Senate Committee off the Judiciary completed its investigation of the Jackson, Miss., election outrages to-day. The last witnesses examined were ex-Congressman Barksdale and Jack Caine, a citizen of Jackson. They testified, as other witnesses had, that the negroes had decided not to vote, and that they had not voted. The committee will now take a week to go over the testimony which has been printed and at the end of that time will make up a report, unless it shall appear necessary that other witnesses be called. The kepublican members of the com-mittee look upon the case made before the committee as, very strong. The proof adduced is convincing that all that was urged lagainst the Democrats of Jackson in that election was true.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, May 4.—To-day's offerings of bonds aggre-ated \$3,270,600 in lots as follows: Four per cents, regis-tered \$1,000 at 120 1.2; \$50,000 at 126 3.4; \$50,000 at 126 1-2; \$1,000,000 at 127; \$100,000 at 126 1-2; \$100 at 126 1-2; \$10,000 at 126 1-2; \$400,000 at 126 1-2 Total \$1,011,100. Four per cents, compons-\$4,000 at 126 1-2; \$5,000 at 126 1-2; \$250,000 at 127; \$7,000 at 129 1-4;

\$40,000 Lost.

"I lost forty thousand dollars by a periodical attack of nervous sick headache." said a Chicage capitalist to a corresponding to the servet of the servet of

The Best Cure | Rheumatism,

Begin treatment at once, before the of this wonderful remedy, when every ansal tissues are destroyed and the other treatment proved worthless.

whole system poisoned.

"I have been more or less troubled with scrofula, but never very seriously until the spring of 1882. At that time, I took a severe cold which, not withstanding all efforts to cure, grew worse, and flually became a chronic catarrh. I tried many of the so-called specifies, but obtained no relief until I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using nearly two bottles of this medicine, I noticed an improvement. When I had taken six bottles, all traces of catarrh had disappeared and I was restored to perfect health."

—A. B. Cornell, Fairfield, Iowa.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over whole system poisoned.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physi-cians, but received no benefit until I commenced taking

Ayer's Sar saparilla,

saparilla."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's will effect a permanent cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle

\$100,000 at 127 1-4. Total, \$306,000. Four and a half per cents, coupons—\$58,000 at 107 3-4; \$50,500 at 108. per cents, coupens—\$55,000 at 107 3-4; \$50,500 at 104.
Total, \$108,500. Four and a half per cents, registered—\$50,000 at 107 1-2; \$60,000 at 107 3-4; \$750,000 at 107 7-8; \$300,000 at 107 7-8; \$25,000 at 107 7-8. Total, \$1,185,

The Secretary of the Treasury accepted the following The Secretary of the Treasury accepted the following offers of bonds: Four per cents, registered—\$1,000; \$50,000; \$100,000; \$100,000; \$400,000—total, \$501,100 at 126 1-2. Four per cents, coupons—\$4,000; \$5,000—total, \$0,000 at 126 1-2. Four and a half per cents, registered—\$50,000 at 107 1-2; \$100,000 at 107 3-4—total, \$110,000. Four and a half per cents, codpons—\$50,000 at 107 8-4. Grand total, \$738,100.

TRYING TO RUSH AN ENORMOUS BILL. FURTHER ATTEMPT TO PASS THE ATVER AND HAR-BOR BILL WITHOUT SCRUTINY.

Washington, May 4 (Special).-It is understood that "Premier" Mills has consented that next Monday, which is individual suspension day in the House, shall not be absorbed by the tariff debate, and that Speaker Carlisle has agreed to recognize Chairman Blanchard, of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to make a motion to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor bill. This attempt, it may be remembered, was defeated last month, as the friends of the bill were able to muster but a small majority instead of the two-thirds necessary. Since that time they have been busy obtaining pledges from different members, and now they feel confident that a renewal of the attempt will be successful. The anxiety to pass this enormous bill without scrutiny is unprecedented and it springs chiefly from the desire of the Southwestern Democrats to avoid any discussion of the items which provide for the building of levees on the lower Mississippi Pliver for the benefit of Southern plantations rather than to improve the navigation of that stream. If there ever was a River and Harbor bill which demanded the most rigid scrutiny and thorough discussion it is this one, the biggest of all. In the interest of decent and orderly legislation it is to be hoped that Chairman Blanchard's motion will be defeated. and Harbor bill. This attempt, it may be remem-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Friday, May 4, 1888.

A BUST OF GARIBALDI.—A fine life-size marble at of Garibald. A BUST OF GARLBALDL—A fine like-size marries bust of Garibald, with a marble pedestal, has been received at the Capitol and placed in a hall of the upper labby of the Senate. It was presented to the Senate by the Garibald Monument Asseciation of this city.

A NEW LIBRARIAN.—The Secretary of State has

appointed Frederick A. Eancroft, of New-Hampshire, to be Librarian of the State Department, vice Theodore F. Dwight resigned. The change takes effect June 1.

THE COURTS.

THE COURT OF APPEALS ENDS ITS VISIT. The two weeks' session of the Court of Appeals in this ty was brought to a close yesterday, and the erier at 1:35 p. m. consounced an adjournment, to meet again at Saratoga on June 4. A decision was handed down affirming the conviction of Edward A. Deacons for the "make an effort" greater than usual to bring things to pass before the adjournment of the session. All the calendars are overloaded, business is clogged, and the prospect seems to be that most of the important measures reported by committees. the voluntary confession of the prisoner, and corrobora-

ASKING DAMAGES FOR INJURED CABLES. The owners of the steamer City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, began a sult some time ago against the Western Union Telegraph Company for damages for injury done to the screw of the steamer on August 19, 1887, by running against the cables of the Western Union Company copposite Cortlandt-st. The Western Union Company be gan a cross suit yesterday in the United States District Court to recover for the injury dene to the cables by the steamer. The complaint slieges that twenty subject of the campany were injured, and that the cost of repairs was \$10,789. The campany seeks to recover that amount and \$50,000 for the loss of business in the sixteen days in which the cables were undergoing repairs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, May 4.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the proceedings were as follows:

No. 1,367—The St. Paul Plough Works, plaintiff in error, agt. William Starling. Motion to dismiss submitted. No. 325-Hiram Holt, appellant, agt. John W. Kendall, et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Dismissed per stipulation. No. 393-Isaac W. Birdseye, es al., appellants, agt. Solomon Heliner, et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court United States for the Southern District of Illinois.

Dismissed per stipulation.
No. 335-The Weir Plough Company, appellant, agt. John M. Turnbull, et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court United States for the Northern District of Illinois. No. 806-Peter Lerillard, et al., appellants, agt.

Jesoph F. Pride. Appeal from the Circuit Court United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Dismissed r stipulation. No. 287-Charles P. Crosby, appc lant, agt. William A. Harding, assignee, etc., et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court United States for the Southern District

of New-York. Dismissed. No. 288-Pulman's Palace Car Company, plaintiff in No. 288—Pulinan's Palsee Car Company, plaintiff in error, agt the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

No. 289—Puliman's Palace Car Company, plaintiff in error, agt the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and No. 290—I. W. Culliford, et al. Appellants agt. A. J. Gomlia & Co. Continued per stipulation.

No. 291—Charles L. Easton, appellant, agt. the German-American Bank. Argued.

No. 262—John Branstom, et al., appellants agt. John W. Wood. Appeal from the Circuit Court United States for the District of Kansas. Dismissed.

No. 293—Howard S. Lovejoy, et al., plaintiff in error, agt. the United States. Continued.

No. 294—The Crossent Brewing Company, appellant, agt. Matthew Gattfried.

No. 295—Rachel S. Gaff, executrix, etc., et al., appellants, agt. Matthew Gattfried. and No. 296—Eugene Hack, et al., appellants, agt. Matthew Gattfried. Continued per stipulation.

THE IVINS INQUIRY POSIPONED.

The sudden death of Joseph B. Adamson, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, will have the effect of delaying the investigation which Chamberlain Ivins has craved and Mayor Hewitt has ordered. The other commissioner, Mr. Shearman said yesterday that he did not intend to go on with the inquiry until the Mayor had had a reasonable time to fill the vacancy. He will make the examination of Mr. Ivins's private account books and papers which was requested.

A SUMMER COTTAGE FOR CHIPPLED CHILDREN. A sale of fancy work was held recently at the house of Mrs. Thaddeus Hyatt, No. 51 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, which resulted in a fund of \$275 in aid of a summer cottage for crippled children.

The ladies of the sewing society by whom the work

Experience of a Lady Missionary. Miss Emeline C. Hanna, missionary for 1st Baptist

Church, Troy. N. Y., says: "I am only too giad to add my testimony to the great value of Dr. David Rennedy's Favorite Remedy. It has permanently cured me of KIDNEY TROUBLES,

Catarrh of the Biadder, also of Constipation. I would state that I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at

Rondout, N. Y., with the full consent of my physician." A SOVEREIGN CURE.

For Catarrh is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It iradicates the virus from the blood, and hus removes the cause of the disease. Hundreds have found relief in the use

"I suffered from rheumatism in my side and shoulders for several months. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me."—Ellen Connaghton, A st., Lowell, Mass.

John D. Duffy, 83 Green st., Boston, Mass., certifies that Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured him of rheumatism, pains in the back, and general debility.

"I have been troubled with rheuma-tism so as to be confined to the house for weeks; but Ayer's Sarisaparilla ef-fected a complete cure."—A. E. Reed, 17 Telegraph st., So. Boston, Mass.

"I was for many months afflicted with chronic rheumatism, and suffered intensely, in spite of all the remedies available. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, being recommended, has completely removed every symptom of my old complaint."

— J. Fream, Independence, Va.

"When doctors had failed, Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of rheumatism," Bernard Brown, 132 Adams st., Lowell, Mass.

Thos. Daiby, Watertown, Mass., long a sufferer from lumbage and rheumatism, has been so greatly improved siace using Ayer's Sar-

I. S. CONOVER & CO. MANUPACTURERS FIRE-PLACES, MANTELS, TILES, Nos. 28 and 30.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD SYREET.

BANK, BLEECKER & HUDSON STS.

NEW YORK.

was done desire to thank the kind friends whose liberal gifts and purchases enabled them to accomplish so much, and to state that the sum raised has been sent to Mrs. Benjamin Haxton, of Madison ave., New-York, who started the scheme, and who, in co-operation with the Children's Aid Society has under-taken the work of erecting the cottage at Bath, L. L.

ARRESTED FOR BLACKING A CAR DRIVER'S EYE. ARRESTED FOR BLACKING A CAR DRIVER'S SIZE.

A well-dressed young man, who gave his name as waiter Glynn, of No. 49 East Twenty-eight-st., discolored the right eye of Michael Ryan, a driver of a Broadway car yesterday afternoon, and was taken to Jeffersen Market Court charged with assault. Glynn was accompained by "Bob" Hillisrd. Glynn, accompained by a friend, named Shepard, boarded the front platform of a down-town Broadway car as Fotteth-st. Shepard was not quite sober, and the conductor objected to his standing on the platform. conductor objected to his standing on the platform. Ryan, the driver also found fault with Shepard, and insisted upon his entering the car. Glynn told the diver to mind his own business. Some harsh words were exchanged between Glynn and Ryan, and the former punched the driver in the eye. Glynn said the driver called him a vice name and he struck him. Justice Ford held Glynn in \$500 ball for trial, which was furnished by John Burgh, of the Gednay House.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BAUTMORR. May 4—Cotton nominally steady, Middline 180
Flour atrons, higher. Howard Street and Westers Suder.
Inc. \$2.37 21.55. Extra do \$3.15 25 94. Family do \$4.15
4 65. City Mills Superfue \$2.47 2.26. Extra do \$3.00 2.75.
4 6 Rio Brands \$4.57 25 90. Pathose Frankly \$3.14. do Superializo Patoni \$5.55. Wheat—Southern firm. Faits 26.25
51; Lengburry 25.26.21. Westers quiet. No. 2 White 26.25
51; Lengburry 25.26.21. Westers quiet. No. 2 White 18.26
51; Lengburry 25.26.21. Westers quiet. No. 2 White Red
Spet at 20.5220.32. do for May 20.52043.c. do for
Jine 21.26.21. do for July 21.2014.c. do for August
21.2014.c. Corn.—Southern strong. White 35.265.c. August
21.2014.0. Western firm. Mixel spot as 40.5267.c. do
for May 31.2612.c. do for June 40.32614.c. Olds were
firm. Sauthern at 40.242. Western White at 33.24d.
Western Mixed at 40.242. Pennsylvania 40.244.
Exp firm at 75.202. Exp. Superialist 40.244.
Spet 13.2012.c. Lend refined 6. Butter firm. Western
packed. 29.2220. Creamerr 25.27c. Exps were steady
1.2012.0. Lend refined 6. Butter firm. Western
packed. 29.2220. Creamerr 25.27c. Exps were steady
1.2012.0. Lend refined 6. Butter firm. Western
packed. 29.2220. Creamerr 25.27c. Exps were steady
1.2012.0. Lend refined 6. Butter firm. Western
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packed. 29.2220. Creamerr 25.27c. Exps were steady
1.2012.0. Lend refined 6. Butter firm. Western
packed. 29.2220. Creamer 25.221c. Freichts to Liverpool per
steady. "A" out 63.2c. Copper refines teady at 15.2.216.
Whistor steady at \$1.21.2123. Freichts to Liverpool per
steady. "A" out 63.2c. Copper refines teady at 15.2.216.
Units or 3.000 busin. Oats 5,000 busin. Sales—Wheat 150,000
busin. Corn 20,000 busin.
Bostox, May 4.—Flour quiet, but nevious prices well
annual corn firm; Steamer Vallew 69.2706. Cata firmer
standing. Corn firm; Steamer Vallew 69.2706.

very quiet. Eggs steady and in good demand; Eastern Extras 14 pc; Western Firsts 13 b #14c. Receipts Flour 2,600 bbis and 6,000 sacks. Corn 3,400 bush. Oats 3,100 bush. Shorts 2,000 bush. CHICAGO, May 4. - The leading futures ranged as

CORN NO. 2. 57 58 55% 56 55% 56 65% 55% 13 82 4 14 024 13 95 14 12 9 SHORT RIMS PER 100 B.

7 40 7 42 9

7 42 7 7 50

7 50 7 55 7 55

- 7 50 7 55

On the Produce Exchange to-day the Butter market was firm. Creamery 19 224a Dairy 16 22a Eggs firm at 12 312 bc.

On the Produce Exchange 23-day the Butter market was firm. Creamery 1922-20. Eggs firm at 12212-5c.

MINNAPOLIS. May 4.—Wheat—Market lower, quiet; Receipts 272 cara; shipments 65 cars. Closing quotations: In store—No. 1 Hard cash and May 82-9c; do June 825-9c. do July 825-9c. No. 2 Northern cash and May 81-9c; do June 826-9c. do June 826-9c. do June 810-9c. do June 810-9c. do June 826-9c. No. 2 Northern cash and May 83-9c. No. 1 Northern cash and May 83-9c. No. 1 Northern 82-9c. No. 2 Northern cash and May 80-9c. do June 86c. do July 81-9c. On track—No. 1 Hard 88c. No. 1 Northern 82-9c. No. 2 Northern 824-9c. Northern 824-9c. No. 2 Northern 824-9c. Northern 824-9c. Northern 824-9c. No. 2 Northern 824-9c. Norther

women. It drives the poison from the blood, and restores the patient to the bloom of health.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy,

Prepared at Hendout, N. Y. Price, \$1; 6 for \$6.